APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/057,937	01/29/2002	Yutaka Iyoki	P21953	3791

7055 7590 01/19/2007		EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/19/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Advisory Action ***Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief***	10/057,937	IYOKI, YUTAKA
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Ranodhi Serrao	2141	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED <u>26 December 2006</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☐ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

   a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

      Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

<u>NOTICE OF APPEAL</u>

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

<u>AMENDMENTS</u>

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because

   (a)☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b)☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);

   (c)☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d)☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

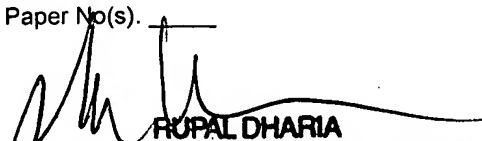   NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).

5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: _____.

   Claim(s) objected to: _____.

   Claim(s) rejected: *15-34*.

   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

<u>AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE</u>

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).

9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

<u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u>

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

   <u>See attached Response to Arguments.</u>

12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____.

13. ☐ Other: _____.

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, see remarks, filed 03 October 2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 15-34 under 35 U.S.C. have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art reference(s).

2.   The applicant argued that Leung et al. fails to teach the limitations, "search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the search." However, the newly found prior art teaches the mentioned limitations. See below rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4.   Claims 15, 23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomat (6,459,499) and Os et al. (6,480,304).

5.   As per claim 15, Tomat teaches a terminal apparatus configured to receive image data from a scanner, the terminal apparatus comprising: an interface configured to be connected to the scanner via a network (see Tomat, col. 6, line 52-col. 7, line 5); a

memory configured to store information indicating a plurality of file types (see Tomat, col. 10, lines 25-34) and an application program associated with each of the plurality of the file types, each application program being configured to open a document file associated with at least one of the plurality of the file types (see Tomat, col. 14, lines 13-34); and a controller configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name (see Tomat, col. 8, lines 20-28); receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Tomat, col. 4, lines 6-10); analyze the file name included in the received control file to obtain the file type of the received document file (see Tomat, col. 14, lines 13-34). But fails to teach search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the search. However, Os et al. teaches search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the search (see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4, line 19). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat to search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the

search in order to significantly lower user assistance during scanning a document (see

Os et al., col. 3, lines 27-34).

6.   As per claims 23 and 26, the above-mentioned motivation of claim 15 applies

fully in order to combine Tomat and Os et al.

7.   As per claim 23, Tomat and Os et al. teach a terminal apparatus, the controller

being further configured to determine whether data received from the scanner

comprises a control file and a document file, and when the controller determines that

the received data includes the control file and the document file, to search the memory

(see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4, line 19).

8.   As per claim 26, Tomat and Os et al. teach a terminal apparatus, the controller

being configured to determine which application program to start, based upon data

stored in memory, without user input (see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4; line 19).

9.   Claims 16-19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tomat and Os et al. as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Shima

(2002/0004802).

10.   As per claim 16, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the

scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol.

However Shima teaches a terminal apparatus; wherein the controller receives, from the

scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol (see

Shima, ¶ 167). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the

controller receives, from the scanner, the control file and the document file, according to

a Lpr/Lpd protocol in order to print a file using this specific protocol (see Shima, ¶ 167).

11.   As per claim 17, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image

data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of

thumbnail. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller

displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal

apparatus, in the form of thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et

al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image data included in

the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of thumbnail in

order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before the formal image read is executed

(see Shima, ¶ 130).

12.   As per claim 18, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of

display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the file types,

and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of

the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the obtained file

type. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a

plurality of display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the

file types, and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a

display of the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the

obtained file type (see Shima, ¶ 130-131). It would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a

terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of display states associated

with the information indicating the plurality of the file types, and the controller displays

the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus,

based on the display state associated with the obtained file type in order to give an

operation instruction to another image information input-output unit (see Shima, ¶ 134).

13.   As per claim 19, Tomat, Os et al., and Shima teach the mentioned limitations of

claim 15 above but Tomat and Os et al. fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the

display state comprises displaying the image data in the form of a thumbnail. However,

Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the

image data in the form of a thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious

to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os

et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the image

data in the form of a thumbnail in order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before

the formal image read is executed (see Shima, ¶ 130).

14.   As per claim 22, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be

connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the controller is

configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a

file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file,

the document file including image data scanned by the scanner. However, Shima

teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be connectable to

each of a plurality of scanners via a network (see Shima, ¶ 24), and the controller is

configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a

file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file,

the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Shima, ¶ 131). It

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is

configured to be connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the

controller is configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file

including a file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a

document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner in order

to allow a user who uses retrieval information to specify control information and thus

simply entering predetermined retrieval information registered in various units for

performing various types of image information processing (see Shima, ¶ 24).

15.   Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tomat (6,459,499) and Os et al. as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view

of Tomat (6,784,925).

16.   As per claim 24, Tomat '499 and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of

claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file

extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the

control file received from the scanner including a file extension. However, Tomat '925

teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with

associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received

from the scanner including a file extension (see Tomat '925, col. 16, line 62-col. 17, line

5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Tomat '499 and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the

memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated

display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension in

order to integrate a digital camera as a system object into windowing applications for

viewing system objects, such as Explorer or My Computer.RTM., and to provide visual

feedback and drag and drop functionality with respect to all data files stored in the

camera (see Tomat '925, col. 1, line 56-col. 2, line 6).

17.   As per claim 25, Tomat '499 and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of

claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to

utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program.

However, Tomat '925 teaches a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to

utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program

(see Tomat '925, col. 21, lines 54-64). It would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat '499 and Os et al. to

a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to utilize the file extensions to

search the memory for the associated application program in order to integrate a digital

camera as a system object into windowing applications for viewing system objects, such

as Explorer or My Computer.RTM., and to provide visual feedback and drag and drop functionality with respect to all data files stored in the camera (see Tomat '925, col. 1, line 56-col. 2, line 6).

18.   Claims 20, 21, and 27-34 have similar limitations as to claims 15-19 and 22-26, therefore, they are being rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 12 December 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2.   The applicant stated that *the application programs of OS et al. (e.g., in step 61, Fig. 2) relate to the scanning process itself, not to opening a document file, as recited.* This statement is obviously untrue since in the same figure (Fig. 2), in step 67, Os et al. discloses, "Automatically launch the target application program using the scanned image as command line input to display the scanned image." In other words, opening the document file that was scanned.

3.   The applicant argued that *Os et al. refers to a scanner and a scanning system but does not refer to a terminal apparatus that is configured to receive image data from a scanner and to open a received document file.* The examiner points to col. 3, lines 47-51, wherein Os et al. states, "At block 51 of diagram 50, the scanner software is executed to automatically discover application programs in the host computer to which scanned images may be delivered and a respective set of scan parameters is associated with each discovered application program at block 53." The host computer serves the function of a terminal apparatus. Furthermore, Os et al. is not cited to teach a terminal apparatus in the rejection; Tomat is.

4.   The applicant furthermore argued that *according to OS et al. blocks 51-69 of Fig. 2 show an operation of the scanner, but do not relate to any operation of the host computer.* Again the examiner points to the above citation wherein Os et al. states,

"...the scanner software is executed to **automatically discover application programs in the host computer...**" Emphasis added. It is obvious that discovering application programs in the host computer needs to take place in the host computer. Furthermore discovering application program serves the function of searching the memory.

5.   The applicant also argued that *since the portion of OS et al. referred to by the Examiner as supporting the features of the claimed controller of Applicant's invention relate only to the installation of the software of the scanner, but do not relate to the operation of the scanner and certainly not to a terminal apparatus, these features cannot comply with the recitations of Applicant's claims which relate the usage of the terminal apparatus rather than the initial configuration of the scanner by the installation of scanner software.* This argument holds no ground since the claim language does not mention anything about initial configuration or after installation of software. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., *the initial configuration of the scanner by the installation of scanner software*) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

6.   Moreover the applicant stated that *the Examiner has not set forth a proper motivation for combining TOMAT with OS et al.* because *OS et al. contains no disclosure regarding an operation of the host computer, in the manner recited in Applicants' claims.* The examiner points out that there is motivation for the combination

since the Os et al. has been shown to disclose a host computer above. Furthermore Os

et al. teaches a computer network in col. 9, line 66-col. 10, line 9. In response to

applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the

examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or

modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is

some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references

themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958

F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, in the reference.

7.   Furthermore the applicant stated that *regarding the Examiner's assertions*

regarding claims 26, 30 and 34, Applicant submits that the Examiner is incorrect. In fact,

the Examiner's position is explicitly contradicted by col. 10, lines 22-26. This citation is

irrelevant to the cited rejection since it is in another embodiment.

8.   In conclusion, upon taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims,

the cited references teach all of the claimed limitations. And the rejections are

reaffirmed. See below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

10.   Claims 15, 23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tomat (6,459,499) and Os et al. (6,480,304).

11.   As per claim 15, Tomat teaches a terminal apparatus configured to receive

image data from a scanner, the terminal apparatus comprising: an interface configured

to be connected to the scanner via a network (see Tomat, col. 6, line 52-col. 7, line 5); a

memory configured to store information indicating a plurality of file types (see Tomat,

col. 10, lines 25-34) and an application program associated with each of the plurality of

the file types, each application program being configured to open a document file

associated with at least one of the plurality of the file types (see Tomat, col. 14, lines 13-

34); and a controller configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a

file name (see Tomat, col. 8, lines 20-28); receive, from the scanner, a document file,

the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Tomat, col. 4, lines

6-10); analyze the file name included in the received control file to obtain the file type of

the received document file (see Tomat, col. 14, lines 13-34). But fails to teach search

the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type

from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program

associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon

the application program determined in the search. However, Os et al. teaches search

the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type

from the application programs stored in the memory; and start the application program

associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon

the application program determined in the search (see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4,

line 19). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to modify Tomat to search the memory to determine the application

program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in

the memory; and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to

open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the

search in order to significantly lower user assistance during scanning a document (see

Os et al., col. 3, lines 27-34).

12.   As per claims 23 and 26, the above-mentioned motivation of claim 15 applies

fully in order to combine Tomat and Os et al.

13.   As per claim 23, Tomat and Os et al. teach a terminal apparatus, the controller

being further configured to determine whether data received from the scanner

comprises a control file and a document file, and when the controller determines that

the received data includes the control file and the document file, to search the memory

(see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4, line 19).

14.   As per claim 26, Tomat and Os et al. teach a terminal apparatus, the controller

being configured to determine which application program to start, based upon data

stored in memory, without user input (see Os et al., col. 3, line 35-col. 4, line 19).

15.   Claims 16-19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tomat and Os et al. as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Shima

(2002/0004802).

16.   As per claim 16, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the

scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol.

However Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the

scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol (see

Shima, ¶ 167). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the

controller receives, from the scanner, the control file and the document file, according to

a Lpr/Lpd protocol in order to print a file using this specific protocol (see Shima, ¶ 167).

17.   As per claim 17, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image

data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of

thumbnail. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller

displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal

apparatus, in the form of thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et

al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image data included in

the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of thumbnail in

order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before the formal image read is executed

(see Shima, ¶ 130).

18.   As per claim 18, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of

display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the file types,

and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of

the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the obtained file

type. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a

plurality of display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the

file types, and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a

display of the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the

obtained file type (see Shima, ¶ 130-131). It would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a

terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of display states associated

with the information indicating the plurality of the file types, and the controller displays

the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus,

based on the display state associated with the obtained file type in order to give an

operation instruction to another image information input-output unit (see Shima, ¶ 134).

19.   As per claim 19, Tomat, Os et al., and Shima teach the mentioned limitations of

claim 15 above but Tomat and Os et al. fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the

display state comprises displaying the image data in the form of a thumbnail. However,

Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the

image data in the form of a thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious

to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat and Os

et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the image

data in the form of a thumbnail in order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before

the formal image read is executed (see Shima, ¶ 130).

20.   As per claim 22, Tomat and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15

above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be

connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the controller is
configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a
file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file,
the document file including image data scanned by the scanner. However, Shima
teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be connectable to
each of a plurality of scanners via a network (see Shima, ¶ 24), and the controller is
configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a
file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file,
the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Shima, ¶ 131). It
would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention to modify Tomat and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is
configured to be connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the
controller is configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file
including a file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a
document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner in order
to allow a user who uses retrieval information to specify control information and thus
simply entering predetermined retrieval information registered in various units for
performing various types of image information processing (see Shima, ¶ 24).

21.   Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Tomat (6,459,499) and Os et al. as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view
of Tomat (6,784,925).

22.   As per claim 24, Tomat '499 and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension. However, Tomat '925 teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension (see Tomat '925, col. 16, line 62-col. 17, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat '499 and Os et al. to a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension in order to integrate a digital camera as a system object into windowing applications for viewing system objects, such as Explorer or My Computer.RTM., and to provide visual feedback and drag and drop functionality with respect to all data files stored in the camera (see Tomat '925, col. 1, line 56-col. 2, line 6).

23.   As per claim 25, Tomat '499 and Os et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program. However, Tomat '925 teaches a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program (see Tomat '925, col. 21, lines 54-64). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tomat '499 and Os et al. to

a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program in order to integrate a digital camera as a system object into windowing applications for viewing system objects, such as Explorer or My Computer.RTM., and to provide visual feedback and drag and drop functionality with respect to all data files stored in the camera (see Tomat '925, col. 1, line 56-col. 2, line 6).

24. Claims 20, 21, and 27-34 have similar limitations as to claims 15-19 and 22-26, therefore, they are being rejected under the same rationale.
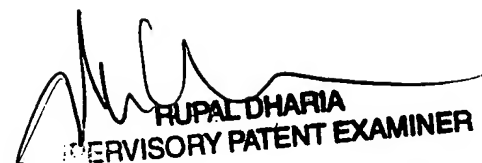
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER